### FINE ARTS.

MR. PRANG'S RECENT CHROMOS. Our enterprising friend, Mr. Prang, whose attitude in the world of art reminds us of our Pilgrim forefathers, holding the spear with one hand and the

pruning-hook in the other, for this gentleman is never so happy as when he is taking impressions of chromos with the right hand, and pulling the trigger upon his enemies with the left. Mr. Prang has been busy of late in publishing new prints for the popular market. He has been very successful in reproducing Miss Mary Theresa Hart's "Easter Morning"-a marble cross upon which hangs a wreath of flowers; and, also, with a picture by Eastman Johnson, called "Little Barefoot." This last is a trifle for children, and has nothing in it specially characteristic of Eastman Johnson, who would hardly care to aware: maguey plantations in the valley; mesquit be thought represented by so slight a performance. and pern trees on the hills; great, bare outlines, tow-However, it will please the young folks, and, we dare ering and lowering, but never shutting up the plain; say, that is all that Mr. Prang set out to do. We mud barraneas, deep enough, but without any stream suggest that he now try to please the older ones as till the season of rains; little or no maize visible in well, by getting permission to copy the same artist's the fields, for this is a drouthy and back-"Early Scholar," from the last Academy Exhibition. ward season. After pulque, the produce of It is a charming picture, and would be comparatively the valley is dust-vertical whirls to the easy to reproduce. We do not think so well of the right, and dust-spouts to the left, some as \*Easter Morning," although our objection does high as 50 feet, but happily not incessant, not relate to Mr. Prang's part in the matter, and only a whim of the weather. It is a smil-The picture seems to us stiff and hard, ing country, for all its face is so grim and scrubby and while the flowers in the wreath are well harmonized in color, the wreath itself does not barmonize with the cross nor with the background. The dom refuses to shine among these hills, so that their cross, beside, is ill-drawn; however, as a mere piece matchless outlines are almost always beautiful with of mechanical execution, the chromo-lithograph is very successful, and does Mr. Prang credit. He is no doubt doing us all a service in training a set of workmen in this new and interesting art, and we must not make too large a demand upon him or upon his staff as yet, in insisting that they shall undertake subjects such as would hardly find a market out of Europe, or that they should match the productions of men who have a longer experience, and more perfect appliances at command. The magnificent works of Kellerhoven; the beautiful and permanently valuable | yearly issues of the Arundel Society; and such remarkable evidences of skill as the recently published copy of one of Preyer's fruit-pieces, hardly to be distinguished from the original by the nicest eye; acquaintance with works like these enables us to estimate at their true value the publications of Mr. Prang and other American houses, and while we freely admit their merit and fully appreciate the efforts that are being made to do good work, we are unable to fall into such raptures as, if one may take all the published testimonials seriously, would seem to have seized the entire literary and artistic world on the contemplation of what has been

We believe chromo-lithography to be a very in genious and a possibly very useful art. No doubt it cheapens reproduction, and enables people to get copies of pictures, the originals of which are entirely beyond their means, which, in some cases, are national or princely property not to be bought for any money, and only to be seen with difficulty by making extensive journeys and spending considerable money. It has simpler uses, too, enabling men to illustrate depends, as anybody may see with half an eye, on the value of what is reproduced. Printing would not be much of a boon to the race if all the use it

done on this side the water.

they were disseminated at the rate of twenty to the head among the whole population, could ever accomplish. All these put together would never educate one person to admire or appreciate a statue like Ward's Hunter, but we can tell our lithographic enthusiasts that the generation that has grown up face to face with an original and noble work of art like that will be found to have no appetite for their productions. People are only taught to love greatness by seeing it and living with it. We do not learn patriotism by listening to Mr. Vallandigham, nor religion by reading The Sunday Mercury; no more do we learn to love Art by constantly feeding the mind on baby-house pictures. But the convenient theory that we do seems to be in vogue now-a-days.

# COLORED MEN AS AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

The last report from the Department of Agriculture contains the following letter from Greenville

district, South Carolina:

"The land is filled with a growth of briers and young sprouts, which appear on worn out fields. The farmer has a troublesome job before him; one-horse teams and narrow plows will not do the work; they only mix the soil. Double teaming, getting down to the subsoil, and turning the soil upside down, is the only way to get at the root of the evil. Harrowing the land, after plowing turning the soil upside down, is the only way to get at the root of the evil. Harrowing the land, after plowing in this way, pulls out the roots and exposes them to the sun. Taking these facts into consideration, is acres of land, free of rent for three years, was offered, on condition that it be cleared and fenced. One colored man, with a wife and children, took this offer up. He contracted in October, 1895, and by the following Christmas had built his house and moved into it. He cleared half the land that Winter, in time to plant corn, pumpkins, sugar-cane, water-meions, pens, potatoes, and garden vegetables. He supports his family by his trade as carpenter. The following October the offer was increased to five years. This attracted the attention of four more families, who have located and built their houses. They are good ax-inen and very fair mechanics. It is surprising to see what they can do in the woods with a few tools. They cut the timber for a log-house in a rentarkably short time, split out shingles from the trunks of large oak trees, bark the small pines for ribs, place the timbers, nail on the roof, and move in, making a fire on the ground floor; then, with rock and clay lay a hearth, run up a chumney on the outside, split timber for a floor, plaster up between the logs with clay, dash on a coat of whitewash; then clear land, split rails, and fence in a patch; plant fruit trees, hire out, or cultivate other land on shares. These strong-armed, able-bodied men are the very foundation on which the clearing up and preparation of this land for scientific agriculture depends. With-

out the black men the South would turn back into a wil-

MEXICO.

JOURNEY TO THE MINES-TESCOCO LAKE FEATURES OF THE SOIL-VOLCANIC OUT-CROPPINGS -- THE ROBBERS -- PACHUCA -- POP-ULAR PHASES-REAL DEL MONTE-PULQUE AND MANTECA-THE MINES AND MINERS.

rom Our Own Correspondent. This is the center of a mining district famous the vorld over. The journey here from the capital leads | people through a singular country, of which, while waiting a chance to go in and among the mines, I am tempted to give you my notes. With its surface character, travelers anywhere from the City of Mexico are between whiles. Do we admire the prospect? Yes, if it would not blow dust in our eyes. The sun selillusion. The books give us a tolerable idea of the Mexican roads, but little of the Mexican landscape, and none of such a retrespect as we have of the valley in which the templed city is set like a gem. We have left the last shadowy suburbs—adobe houses, grave-colored, and looking for all the world like a moldering remnant of some old dust-blown civilization. And now we see how smalledt and mountains can make a gome expanses of like a moldering remnant of some old dust-blown civilization. And new we see how sunlight and mountains can make some expanses of scene, otherwise commonplace, really splendid, and, as Carlyle might say, tragic. Tescoco Lake is a long, shallow water, surrounded and interspersed with mud-flats, impregnated with salts, and, of course, herbless. The hills just at hand are volcanic and scarred. But the sun shines and makes a picture with the infinite in it, such as Turner would dream upon. The two Wonder Mountains are in the far background of this Chorasmian scene, but seen high up in the regions of the sun, a transfiguration of up in the regions of the sun, a transfiguration of mountains, their snowy summits exquisite as appari-tions, and less of earth than the skies—the mountain boundaries of a world old Cortes has not probably discovered to this day. The marvels of the roadside are still only Mexico's

The marvels of the roadside are still only Mexico's commonplaces, the maguey, cactus, and visnaga. The nopal is blooming red and yellow, the most preposterous plant the world knows. What reason it has for having flowers, for growing in such a multifarious paneake fashion, and bearing fruit in such a slabsided way, let no one endgel his wit to make out. Here it is, a solemn trick of nature, with relations to the volcances, no doubt, and all the plutonic matter-of-fact, as patent as slag and tezontle. It is a posy for Proserpine only to Pluto's taste, so bulbous and scraggy is this piece of vegetable coquetry. Here, too, is the organo, another invasion of the botanic consistency, for it is a congregation of thick, irrelevant, spirescent green stalks, rising as irregularly high as the pipes of an organ. If there were any Fan for a region of earthquakes, this would be a terrible set of reeds to play upon. Of the nopal, it must be said that its fruit is good sometimes for thirsty wayfarers, and, anyhow, it is brought into market. In some parts of the land the organo, as it grows, wakes a capital fence, and its fibers books requiring the use of color delicately applied, with comparative cheapness, as for instance in Owen Jones's Grammar of Ornament, and the Architectural Books that are now so common in Europe. But the value to humanity of all these arts of reproduction fron or steel, ingeniously wrought, as it is possible for nature to grow in utmost spite and cunning. Bury a bombshell, a cannon ball, or something of that kind, and it may come up a visnaga. Plant dragon's teeth hereabout, and if they don't sprout could be put to were the scattering broad-cast of Tupper's Poems or Mr. Johnson's Vetoes. Emerson says of the telegraph, that invention so merely utilitarian.

"The light-outspeeding telegraph Bears nothing on its beam,"

and it is as impossible to be enthusiastic over its achievements as over those of any other clever, but sometimes blundering errand boy. And so with all system may be fully described as an efforescene of

accomplished, in this country, looking at it as mere Art, we do not care a bean—no not even for that Magdalean, as Mr. Prang seid call it, which he fondiss with such an overlive of parental affection. Not that it is not a very respectable attempt, but because, whatever the guide-books may say, it is not a great picture, nor worth the trouble it gave, no doubt considerable, to reproduce it. We dare say it has proved very taking is but Mr. Prang must expend his time and money upon something more intrinsically available before he can make us share in his enthusiasm for the art of chromo-lithography. The difference between us and the admirres of this mechanical art consists simply in this, that we look upon it tas a means while they consider it as an end; and while we are forever insisting that nothing is admirable but the best, they have adopted the sophism that men are educated to love the best by beginning with the worst. And because we cannot spur curselves to take any great amount of interest in Art that is merely popular, and has no higher aim, we are called "aristocratic," we, who have not a drop of aristocratic blood in our body, we who have always most cordially welcomed every effort that has been made, either here or over easa, for the highest effication of the people, and who think that education of the people, and when the adversary most cordially welcomed every effort that has been made, either here or over easa, for the highest effication of the people, and who think that education of the people, and when the contract blood in our body, we who have always most cordially welcomed every effort that has been made, either here or over easa, for the highest effication of such the adversary and the contraction of the people, and who think that education of the people, rich and poor, men and women, boys and gring the property of the people, and who think that education of the people, and when the people in Art than its formal property of the people in the people and the people in the hands of charlass.

One Mexico. The last point on the way thereto is Zampoala, now scarcely more than a dusty village, whose hundred of poor arms-beaters are determined that nobody shall rob their poverty. Accordingly, I saw on top of their ancient church-tower a guard of men on the lookout for any sign of molestation by the bandit Noviega, whose pronounced gang of thieves, oft beaten in some way, but still clusive, are the chief fear of these parts.

We reach Pachuca at four in the afternoon, after ten hours ride from Mexico. It is the mining capital of its region, counts about 15,000 people, and in point of site resembles, as nearly as a Mexican town can, the iron-mongering and mining intermontane

point of site resembles, as nearly as a Mexican town can, the iron-mongering and mining intermontane towns of the North, such as Johnstown, Tamaqua, or Mauch Chunk, saving that here the hills are higher and dryer. They illustrate the geology of silver, there being not less than a score of mines of the precious metal, worked or disused hereabouts. A towering hight of rude basalt overlooks the further part of the town, which is strewn about rather steeply on the rough hills in houses of adobe, rude stone, mud-plastered wood, and what not looking, perhaps, as if it had tumbled downhill and got set up again. Down in the valley is a community of one-story houses, with patios, several plazas with fountains crowded round with ragged women, and unpayed streets with patios, several plazas with folintains crowded round with ragged women, and unpaved streets leading up to the silver reduction and unining works, which are half a dozen, and constitute the wealth and importance of the town. The life of the place as seen in the streets, is abject and ill-seeming. No quarter of Mexico contains so many pulquerias for its size. Here is cause for the sour faces, bleared even and weak way features which one sees in the its size. Here is cause for the sour faces, bleared eyes, and weak, wry features which one sees in the plaza. Poverty without ambition and unchecked bad faith are the ferment of the pulquerat in Pachuca. Donbtless, everywhere where is to be found gold or silver, rascals are drawn as to a lodestone, whether the country be Australia or America, California or Mexico. So with Pachuca, only matters are here aggravated by the vermin-like poverty of a large mass of the common people. Were the schoolmaster, priest, and town councilman really in earnest, some good might be done to the mass. The pulque traffic would be restrained, and the rising generation saved

All things are to be seen unobscured it its valleys. The genii of the mountain flora are the purple flower of the cardon cactus and the liveler crimson of the delicate trumpetilla— a flower as common as it is rich and striking and delightful to the eye always. The Sunday bells are wrangling wildly as we enter the little Real. A zigzag, tortuous, up-hill, and downhill Real it is, a picturesque town set on its eminence in a madeap way, but without a gran of romance in its composition; with one church, which has just had its Corpus Christi pageant, a good many pulquerias selling sweet tlackique, and a prodigious supply of raw meat, as though everybody in town were a butcher. The Mexicans cat more meat, and perhaps need less of it, than any other people on the planet. Sarapes, rebosos, sombreros crowd the street of the little town, whose common folk, though better off than Pachucaus, still took greased, or dirty, or pulque-soiden. Sounds and smells of frying are on all sides. No wonder some Texan dubbed his Mexican fellow a greaser. He is always frying—never out of manteca—always in grease, as an Irishnan's in hot water; grease entering into all his food, in a mantecose unction wondering into see. Chile, mole, pulque, lard, go to show that always frying—never out of manteca—always in grease, as an Irishman's in hot water; grease entering into all his food, in a mantecose unction wenderfin to see. Chile, mole, pulque, lard, go to show that the pristine digestion of Mexico must have been something particular, or not very particular; but as nine-tenths of the world's caisine is greased and peppered and alcoholized, one must not too strenuously blame the Mexicaus for larding their leanness, and peppering it, more freely and cheaply than the rest of the world find possible. Real del Monte has about 5,000 population, five or six establishments connected with the mines, three or four working mines, and quite a number abandoned for the present or altogether. The people are as strange to us as if they belonged to another planet, like the poor of whom Hugo speaks. Yet even here one finds the everlasting Ingles. They are the mining folks. To hear all at once, in these out-of-the-way places, the big burr of the Cornishman and the voice of a Lincolushire poacher, is more or less like seeing Jean Crapean frog-eating at the source of the Nile. No doubt some of this sturdy race are selling in Saturn and digging in Mars.

This place and Pachuca are said to be the worst, morally, of all the mining neighborhoods in Mexico. The popular aspect is as wretched as continued civil war, want of work, pulque-drinking, and other causes, operating upon a fortuitous segregation of viciousness could make it. There is help for it in schools and work. One only has to look upon the faces of the children and schoolboys in Mexico to see that the schoolmaster has a chance as well as a task—and to go down in the mines to see that the native will work hard and well. But a variety and gene-

and to go down in the mines to see that the native will work hard and well. But a variety and generality of employments must arrive to relieve the of this country from worse temptations and misfor tunes than have borne upon the poverty of any peo ple on the face of the earth.

K. O'D.

### BOSTON.

THE NOMINATIONS-THE CHASE MOVEMENT-MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

cial Correspondent.

Boston, July 18, 1858. A great many Republicans here, and I suppose elsewhere, thought a year ago that Gen. Grant's nomination for the Presidency was chiefly to be de sired on grounds of "availability." But a good while before the Chicago nomination was made, this feeling gave way to one of entire satisfaction with the General, per se, as a representative of the Republican party, and of the policy of Congress and of the loyal people. For some time I have heard of no grumblers or doubters. When out of the New-York swindling-mill came Horatio Seymour and Frank Blair, every Republican in the State, I have no doubt, felt satisfied that the very worst ticket that could be nominated had been anticipated six weeks before, as if by a sort of inspiration, by the spontaneous nomination of the General of the Army spentaneous nomination of the General of the Army and the Speaker of the House—the very best possible ticket on which to fight the old question over again. In 1864 we gave about 75,000 majority, out of a vote of about 175,000. Our whole vote last year was nearly as great as this, and owing to the Lionor question, we got only 100,000 votes, while the other side, represented by J. Q. Adams, got 70,000. We shall bring Mr. Adams's vote down to 55,000 or so this year, and give Seymour about the same number. Grant will receive about Mr. Lincoln's vote of 1894, or about 127,000. I will only indicate the proportions and the majorities. If there is an exciting contest, we shall go over 127,000; if not, not. I have never known such a universal expresnot. I have never known such a universal expres-sion of satisfaction as that which greeted the nomi-nations of Seymour and Blair. Only the few Democrats were disgusted. Gen. Grant's virtue of reticence was more than ever their admiration. Not of plants is to be minascaped and radiate. In another the thorn-spring achievements as over those of any other clever, but system may be fully described as an efforescene of those system may be fully described as an efforescene of those of thorns, grouped and radiate. In another the thorn-sponding system may be fully described as an efforescene of the other agents employed by man for disseminating his thought. They are mere machines, and only valuable when they have work to do that makes them so. So far, any of the work accomplished by Mr. Prang's favorite art, and which he is never weary with lauding, is more valuable in our eyes than the so-called Fine Art work it has done, except, perhaps, in the one case of the Arundel Society, although Kellerhovers' "Anciens Mäitres Flamands" is, without doubt-a very valuable book. But for all that has been accomplished, in this country, looking at it as mere accomplished accomplia this ill success, however, the Democrats cannot persuade themselves that their principles and policy are in fault, but sure of a notion that if they can get a half-way Republican, or somebody who has been a Republican, to help them, they shall be able to do something. They tried Gen. Devens in 1862, and hoped to oust Mr. Summer by pushing forward Leverett Saltonstall and Joel Parker as teaders, but with worse luck than ever. The Chief Justice, said they, is not only a Republican but a Radical. He knows the ropes; he has been inside the ring; he is discontented; his old friends are abusing him; and for our purposes he is just as good as any body. Unquestionably they would have been disappointed in Mr. Chase if they had nominated and elected him. Some of them would have got office under him—probably—the scaliest of the lot, for the Chief Justice is not specially noted for his knowledge of men—and then there would have been a precious row over the custom-houses and post-offices, and a four years' administration which would have been, to the Democrats, pretty much what Andrew Johnson's administration has been to the party which elected him. On the whole, therefore, though Seymour is on the books to be guillotined on election day in November, it is safe to say that the party will be, the day after, in as good a condition as if his judicial rival had been nominated, and even elected.

Since Seymour's twice repeated dodge of "declin-

condition as if his judicial rival had been nominated, and even elected.

Since Seymour's twice repeated dodge of "declining," people turn up their noses a little when they hear of a man who says "your candidate I cannot be." Mr. Hooper, the representative in Congress from the IVth District, positively declined a reflection by letter, some weeks ago, but it is now hinted that he is willing to reconsider. Meanwhile, Mr. R. H. Dana, jr., Mr. George B. Upton, and Mr. Alpheus Hardy had been mentioned by their friends as candidates for the succession. Mr. Upton seems, just now, to have the best chance, in case Mr. Hooper is out of the way. He spoke at the Grant ratification meeting, and would make a useful representative of the city's interest in the House. So would Mr. Hardy. Mr. Dana is an able lawyer, as everybody knows, but as if it was not enough to be suspected of desiring the failure of the Impeachment trial, he felt obliged on pretense of vindicating the impartiality of "judicial" proceedings, to declare against Impeachment in the tree of the Impeachment trial, he left obriged on pre-tense of vindicating the impartiality of "indical" proceedings, to declare against Impeachment in the Legislature, and then to sign the letter to Mr. Fes-senden, in effect thanking him for defeating that measure. I do not mean to say that all the sixty or seventy signers of the letter to Fessenden were opposed to the President's conviction; some of them signed it for want of reflection. Mr. Dana, however, is not one Doubtless, everywhere where is to be found gold as or silver, rascals are drawn as to a lodestone, whether the country be Australia or America, California for eached, in effect thanking him for defeating that the country be Australia or America, California for eached, in effect thanking him for defeating that a secondary in the country be Australia or America, California for agarcavated by the vermin-like poverty of a large against of the counted whether the content of the counted by the remaining him for defeating that the sixty or agarcavated by the vermin-like poverty of a large against of the letter to fire seanche were opposed to the Fresident's conviction; some of the counted whether the connection of the common people. Were the selection agarcavated by the vermin-like poverty of a large would be the thinking him for defeating that the saxty or agarcave by the vermin-like poverty of a large would be the thinking him for defeating that the saxty or agarcave by the vermin-like poverty of a large would be the thinking him for defeating that the saxty or agarcave by the vermin-like poverty of a large would be the thinking him for defeating that the saxty or agarcave by the vermin-like poverty of a large would be reached, in the thinking him for defeating that the saxty or agarcave by the vermin-like poverty of a large would be reached, in the thinking him for defeating that the saxty or agarcave by the vermin-like poverty of a large would be reached in the second himself the country against odds that in the professed by the latter of the propriet of the place in the date in his room, in the American Hole, this limit has a convertion; some of the common health in the building him has a private. He remained in the building that the saxty or agarcave would be a dark in his room, in the country agarcave which he hall in the stream hall have the first of the fi

## TREASURY FRAUDS-GEO. H. PENDLETON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, in his speech at Grafton, Va., which I read in THE TRIBUNE of this date, referring to the frauds upon the Treasury, holds the Republican party responsible for the prevailing corruption, As a neighbor of Mr. Pendleton, and one who knows something of the Whisky Ring, I will, with your permission, say a word on this subject, and what I write will not be denied by Mr. Pendleton, or any one speaking authoritatively for him.

It is well known to the public that the taxes on whisky are stolen to the extent of \$60,000,000 to \$75,-000,000 per annum. It is further known, that this money goes chiefly into the pockets of the members of the Whisky Ring, who are the partisans of President Johnson-are sustained and protected by him, and he, in turn, is sustained and protected by them, In Cincinnati, no man can be appointed to office, or if he can be turned out by the President "without the advice and consent of the Senate," can be retained in office, without the permission of the Whisky Ring.

These facts are known to Mr. Pendleton, even better than they are to your correspondent. As it is in Cincinnati, so it is throughout the country. It is amazing therefore that Geo. H. Pendleton should boldly proclaim the Republican party responsible for frauds committed by Democrats appointed to, or kept in office by, a Democratic President, against the efforts of a Republican Congress.

But, furthermore: The Whisky Ring in Cincinnati is composed of about 20 persons, who receive and distribute the spoils, and of these men, and of the corrupt Government officials who cooperate with them, every one is a partisan of the Hon, Geo. H. Pendleton. The man who acted as the contidential friend of Mr. Pendleton in the New-York Convention participates in the profits of the Whisky Ring, and the personal influence and money of the entire gang were used in behalf of Mr. Pendleton previous to and in that Convention.

Still further: By referring to the telegrams published in the report of the Impeachment Managers, you will find two or three of the most confidential haracter addressed to Mr. Pendleton by C. W. Woolley, who represented the Whisky Ring at Washington. And this same Woolley attended upon the New-York Convention, in the interest of Mr. Pendleton, and kept that gentleman fully advised of nis prospects.

In fine, Mr. Pendleton, in Cincinnati, is completely in the hands of the Whisky Ring. Had he been made President, the Ring would have controlled the appointments; and should be be made Secretary of the Treasury, under Seymour, in the event of the success of the Democratic party in November, the Ring would still control the revenue offices.

It does not lie with Mr. Pendleton, therefore, who is surrounded by, and absolutely tied to, the Whisky Ring, to rise in public and hold the Republican Congress responsible for the Treasury frauds, or to promse reform in the event of Seymour's election and

ATLANTA, Ga., July 11, 1868.—Thursday was WELCOME TO NEW-ENGLAND TEACHERS FROM

The performance was seen and remarked by every one in court-counsel, witnesses, court, prisoners, and all. Many langhed outright, although it was indeed a sad spectacle.

The testimony of two more witnesses, Mrs. Moore (sister of the preceding witness) and Edward Shepard, her brother, a youth of 13, who gave his testimony in a straightforward, candid manner, corroborated many circumstances stated by the preceding witness as to the sickness in the family on the night of the Ashburn murder, has having the tooth-ache, getting something to allay the pain from Dr. Kirksreg, &c. &c. & 'He (Dr. K.) has many calls at night to see patients here a week." Some of his statements, however, contradicted the testimony of other members of the family on the same subject.

Mrs. Moore's testimony covered very nearly the same ground as that of her mother. Her cross-examination materially affected her direct examination. Here is a remarkable passage in it, which I preferred not reporting until it should be read over in Court this morning, and be approved by Court, counsel, and the witness herself. As it is here given, so it is down on the record.

Question on cross-examination—When you state that you first heard of Ashburn's death and told it to the other members of the family; who do you mean by the other members of the family, who do you mean by the other members of the family alid. I don't recoilect about my mother's ioning in, but I recoilect the female members of the family did, I don't recoilect about my mother's ioning in, but I recoilect the female members of the family glad he was dead! A. Because he was a Radical.

Q. Did Mrs. K. and your mother join in that expression; A. We all did. I don't recoilect about my mother's ioning in, but I recoilect the female members of the family glad he was dead! A. Because he was a Radical.

Q. Did the female members of your family desire the death of all the Radicals!

(Here the defense, through Mr. Moses, objected to this question, but before the objection could be laid before the Comm

A. No; I mean a scalawag.
Q. Do you understand a scalawag to be a representative of a party who is endavoring to excite—
Judge Advocate to Moses—"Don't be quite so leading."
Moses—I want to get at what she means.
Witness—I mean by scalawags, those who are trying to excite the negroes against us.
Moses—Are you or not apprehensive that the influence of the class of people whom you call scalawags may produce an insurrection in which women and children may be killed, and is it not to that class of persons you refer when you say you wish they were sli dead?
Judge-Advocate—I object to that question, being irrelevant. nt. Moses—I want to know how this animosity arises.

Moses—I want to know how this animosity arises. Here followed some discussion, and the question being put to witness, she answered, "It is." Just here it may be as well to report the answers of the sister, Miss Shepperd, to a question on some subject. The family referred to is the same spoken of by Miss Moore.

Q. When you heard of the death of Ashburn, did the incident create much excitement or talk in your family?

A. No; it did not excite any; there was no great excitement; I don't remember any unusual excitement.

Eleventh day.—Miss Wynne, a lady visitor at the Shepperd mansion, was examined, but nothing special elicited. Then followed two witnesses—Arrington and Tucker—who swear, positively, to the presence of Duke in Merriweather County on the day of the murder of Ashburn, and the day following.

# DEATH OF AN ALBANY JEWELER.

and while there had more drink; and it is alleged that, finding himself becoming intext-cated, he called one Mrs. "Brewer," wife of the proprietor of the filthy den, to whom he delivered \$245 in money, and a gold watch valued at \$300, for safe-keeping. He remained an immate of the den until the morning of the 11th. On destring to leave, he demanded a return of his valuables, and Brewer handed him 8. Meantime, Newman, presuming that because he had the watch he had absconded, caused a warrant to be issued for him. Dunne told him that Brewer had received it. An action was then commenced against Brewer for the recovery of the money, but it is undecided. Dunne passed the time subsequent to the occurrence principally in Troy and this city. He had not been seen since Wednesday. This morning one of the chambermands at the hotel, in passing through the hall, noticed a strong smell. She communicated the fact to Wm. Conley, one of the porters of the hotel. Conley went to Dunne's room and found the door fastened. He then went around on the plazza, raised the window and entered the room about midnight on Wednesday. [Albany Evening Journal, Saturday.

Yard, business is at a stand-still, and although several large discharges of clerks, mechanics and laborers have recently taken place, still sufficient employment cannot be found for those who remain.

The establishment of a United States naval squadron in Asiatic waters has already been productive of much good, and its maintenance in a state of complete effectiveness will prove a source of incalculable benefit to the American commercial community. Until within the past few years no flag but the cross of St. George waved over an armed vessel in the seas which surround the vast empires of China and Japan. Now all this is changed, and the Government of the United States is represented by a fleet equal, if not superior, to that of any other maratime power. Since the establishment of the Asiatic Squadron the vessels composing it have been of signal service in breaking up and destroying the haunts of several gangs of Chinese pirates, which had for a long time infested the seas to the terror of peaceful merchantmen. The presence of our squadron likewise exercised a wholesome influence in the settlement of the late difficulties with the Japanese Government, and materially assisted in obtaining prompt satisfaction for outrages which had been committed by order of Japanese officials. Since the death of the lamented Rear-Admiral Belt the Asiatic Squadron has been placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Stephen C. Rowan. The hoad quarters of the squadron are at Hong Kong, and among the vessels composing it are some of the finest in any service in the world, as regards speed and strength, as well as beauty and comfort. The Piscataqua (flag ship) is a splondid new sersew sloop-of-war, and has but lately joined the squadron. The list of vessels comprising the Asiatic fleet is as follows:

ined the squadron. The list of vessels	comi	rising t
datic fleet is as follows:  Piscataqua (flag ship), sersw aloop  Hartflord, serew sloop.  A shuelst, pasidie wheel.  Monocacy, pasidie wheel.  Names, screw genboat  Ouesits, screw sloop.  Islan, screw sloop.  Sheanadoah, screw sloop.  Iroquols, screw sloop.  Iroquols, screw sloop.  Aroustook, screw sloop.  Aroustook, screw genboat  Unadila, screw genboat  Unadila, screw genboat	. 10 . 10 . 8 . 8 . 7	Tans. 3,177 1,960 1,030 1,030 2,363 1,932 2,363 1,973 1,076 567 577 874
Total A number of fine new screw sloops-of-		16,312 are recei

ing their machinery at the different Naval stations, and as soon as these vessels can be fitted out they are to be dispatched to join the European and Asiatic squadrons. These vessels will be a great acquisition to the squadrons abroad, as they are supplied with all the latest improvements in machinery, and have been built specially with a view to the attainment of the greatest possible speed. With speed these vessels will also combine strength, while internally they will be far more comfortably fitted up than naval vessels generally are. The following is a list of the vessels which may be shortly expected to be ready:

Thus,

\*\*Theory Company Co

fanitos12	2,323 At Buston.
ushmataha13	2,3:6At Philadelphia.
eshaminy15	2.213
Ginnetonka23	3.177At Portsmouth.
10sholu	2.313 At New York.
aptasket 10	900 At Portsmouth.
AUGUSTA COLUMN	The state of the s

The Boston Traveller of Saturday, says: "The annual welcome-home to the teachers of the Freedmen's

A GREAT FIRE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. The Denver News of July 7 has the following:

"The people of Denver will remember about a week ago, Friday week in fact, a cloud of smoke that rose from the mountains and formed a band half way round the horizon, obscuring the sun, so that some thought it was an eclipse. Mr. E. J. Sweet of Central informs us that it was from a fire in the woods, just above Georgetown, which got out through carelessness. It started just below the Equator lode, and, merely licking the foliage and grummy bark, scathed a track, mostly east of the creek, about three miles squate, in almost no time. Had any-body been in its course he must have been burned, the flames seeming to leap from 1,000 to 5,000 feet. Eight yoke of oxen were consumed, and about 5,000 cords of corded wood. The heat could plainly be felt 1½ miles distant from the fire, and at the distance of half a mile could scarcely be borne. It burned down to within one-fourth of a mile of Georgetown. These wood fires are the most terrible things in the world. Every means should be employed to prevent their getting out, and when they do start, let everybedy flee from them if they value life. They are swifter than the swiftest race-horse, and flercer than the evening wolves. It is a great pity, for there is no locality whatever this side of the Snowy Kange that has any timber or wood to spare, least of all the rich and somewhat scantily timbered district about and above Georgetown. The Miner says:

"The face of the mountain east of our town, late so beautiful in its shadow of pines, clothed in verdure, is now a glassity and blackened ruin. One of the most beautiful sights surrounding our little city is hopelessly destroyed, and the vandal whose carelessness or design caused this ruin, ought to be endowed with as many lives as there are of those blackened snags, each of which should be converted into a gallows to torture one life out of him until he were a million times dead."

SECESSION FLAG IN SACRAMENTO. The Denver News of July 7 has the following:

SECESSION FLAG IN SACRAMENTO. be noised abroad that such a flag was flying, citizens naturally felt indignant, regarding it not only as an insult to the loyal sentiment of the city, but also to the glorious anniversary then being celebrated. Several parties made inquiry as to whom the premises belonged, and why such a flag was flying. A man who represented himself as the partner of the proprietor of the place, stated that the flag was captured from the Federals at Bull Run, and had these words upon it in commemoration of that buttle; it belonged to a friend of his who had brought if from Richmond, and if any ene attempted to remove it he would shoot him on the spot. About the time of the burlesque procession, word was conveyed to Chief Martz that a crowd had collected at the place, and that a riot was imminent. He hastened to the spot, accompanied by Deputy-Sheriff Biderman and Officer Van Horn, and falling to find the proprietor of the place, precured a ladder, and, with some difficulty scaled the fire-wall of the burleing with his knife he cut the halliards, and took down the cause of the disturbance. A large number

SEYMOUR'S NOMINATION.

med while there had more drink; and if a singled that, finding himself becoming intown, and a good watch valued at 500, for asfe-keeping, He manded him and of the day multile in neuron of the single of the committee of the single of the single of the committee of the single of t Commencement exercises at this young and growing college began on Sunday by the delivery of the baccalaurente by President Cheney, who selected as his text a passage from Exodus in., 5: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet, for the place whereon thou standest is holy ground." The subject of the discourse was the college as holy ground. In the evening the Rev. C. F. Penney of Augusta preached the annual sermon before the Students' Christian Union at the Philips Missionary Society, in which the preacher exhorted all to take Paul's ideal as their own. Monday evening occurred the prize declamations by the junior and sophomore classes. Tuesday took place the eleventh anniversary of the Maine State Seminary. In the evening a concort was given by the Mendelssohn Quartette Club of Boston. On Wednesday the exercises of commencement took place, the graduating class numbering five, on whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred. The honorary degrees were conferred as follows. D. D., the Rev. Geo. H. Ball, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. M., the Rev. Dawson Burns, London, Eng. The Commencement Dinner followed, at which President Cheney announced a subscription of \$75,000 to the College by Benj, E. Bates of Boston, for whom the College was named, which makes Mr. Bates's total subscription to the College, \$100,000. In the evening Edwin P. Whipple of Boston, delivered the annual oration before the united hierary societies. His subject was "Loating and Laboring." Thursday was taken up with class exercises at the College Grounds. The Trustees yound to change the time of commencement to the last Wednesday in June.

mainly devoted to the testimony of a Miss Sheppard. The cross-examination was rigid and successful, throwing the witness frequently into the old non miricordo refuge. The young person of 17 manifested an antagonism to the counsel for the prosecution more remarkable for its energy and fire than for its politeness. Repulsive glances of annihilating intent met every look of those gentlemen, and, in compassion to her sex, I will not report her stage and hissed-out ejaculations.

On conclusion yesterday morning of the reading and correction of the testimony, the young person in question paused at the door when about to retire, faced around, and gave Gov. Brown a look that would have been painful to behold on the coantenance of any living creature, much less in one of her age and sex.

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On the morning of the Fourth it was discovered that there was flying from a flagstaff on a building owned by Wm. Moray, an American flag with the words "Bull Run" painted on it in large letters. As it began to be noised abroad that such a flag was flying, citizens nat-

POLITICAL.

GEN. GRANT IN THE WEST. Our great Captain's characteristic modesty

and strict business habits were never more clearly illu trated than in the following admirable letter, in which he declines a showy reception by the City of Leaves

The Hon. C. R. MOREHEAD, Mayor of Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dear Sig: Your favor of the 11th inst., inclosing resolution of the Council of Leavenworth City extending to me a public reception and asking when I shall be in your city, is received. I expect to leave this city for Leavenworth in the train which starts in the afternoon to-metrow. I will probably be in Leavenworth one day, at the quarters of Gen. Sheridan, when I will be happy to med ail the citizens of Leavenworth who do me the honor to call. But allow me to decline a public reception. I fully appreciate the compliment conveyed in the resolution which you forward, and thank the City Council and citizens for it; but while traveling for recreation, and inspect personally a country with which I have so much to do and have never seen, I would much prefer avoiding public demonstrations. Believing that you and the citizens of Leavenworth, to whom I reterate my thanks, will fully appreciate this feeling, and the motive which is duces me to decline this proffered kindness, I subscrib myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, St. Louis, Mo., July, 14, 1868.

The Candidates Compared. The Hon. C. R. MOREHEAD, Mayor of Leavenworth

duces me to decline this proficred kindness, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, your obedient servant, St. Louis, Mo., July, 1863.

The Republican State Committee of Massabusetts have issued an address to the people of the State, which, among many foretible arguments and statements, contains the following passage:

The financial policy of the Democratic party, as dictated to it by Pendleton and Vallandigham, and accepted by Seymour, infamous and perildious as it is, is mainly dangerous not because there is any strong probability that Congress or the people will ever assent to it, but because the election of Seymour, were such an event to take place, would be surely followed by new covulsions, which driving out of discussion all theories and projects, would plunge the discouraged country sooner or later into the abyse of bankruptcy.

To this faction, this promoter and representative of disorder and anarchy, the Republican party again opposes itself. It presents to the people as its Presidential candidate a man not identified with old political parties and issues, but only with the great struggle for Union and Goversment, in which, next to Abraham Lincoln, he took the most conspleuous and honorable part. It presents the General of the Army, Ulysses S. Grant, who served throughout the war, from captain to commander in-chief; who received the sword of Lee; who has commanded obedience and yielded subordination; whose civic virtues are no less distinguished than his military genius; who has no dear political dogmas to stand in the way of a reasonable administration of the Government, and no political hatreds on which to build up and excourage factions after he shall have entered upon his term of office. With steadiness and constancy, and without violence of passion, he has maintained the cause of the country, since the war as during the war, and to his may the people, wearied of their long and expensive contest, look with confidence for a wise administration of affairs and a successful guidance out of their diffi

A Washington correspondent telegraphs: A Washington correspondent telegraphs:

Every day brings to light some new feature in the conduct of the managers of the late Democratic Convention. It is now understood that the night preceding the nomination the Ohio delegation met, and, having carefully carevased the situation, again determined to support Pendleton. With this understanding the delegation adjourned. Later in the night Vallandigham and two New-York delegates had a consultation which lasted until daylight. When the Convention met, Ohio instead of voting for Pendleton, withdrew his name, and before the delegation and what they were about, the name of Seymour was hoisted and carried through with a rush. When this trick was discovered there was a great outery among the Ohioans, and Vallandigham, Gen. McCook, Pugh, and Thurman who were discovered to have been the perpetrators, were alluded to in no very temperate epithese. These men the Democratic party must hold responsible for the humilitating attitude it holds before the eyes of the sacrifice of so fair a prospect of success.

the sacrifice of so fair a prospect of success. A Washington correspondent of a Western paper says:

Gen. Tom. Ewing's friends are complaining bitterly of Gen. Tom. Ewing's friends are complaining bitterly of a trick played by Montgomery Blair to defeat the nomination of Ewing and secure the election of Frank. It appears that when Ewing was in command of Misseuri and Kansas, the range of counties of the former State, bordering on the latter, was overrun by citizen guerillas, and after trying in vain to discover them, he issued as order known as Order No. 11, directing the vacating of that whole tier of counties by all the inhabitants. Ewing friends claim that Blair prepared himself with copies of this order, and when Gen. Ewing's name was mentioned, showed them around among the Southern delegates, alsing if they could vote for such a man as that order proved Ewing to be. Vallandigham is in town. The Pendleton men who have sonversed with him represent him as highly pleased at Pendleton's defeat, and say they have no longer any doubt but that every movement he made at New-York, even after being taken into the Ohio delegation by Wash McLean, had special reference to killing of Pendleton. off Pendleton.

SOUL'S LIBERTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The case of Mary Ann Smith, as detailed by the law reports of the 10th Inst., deserves public attention. The judge in his decision confesses that it is a "very embarrasing case and not free from doubts, yet it seems this innocent and conscientious girl received no benefit from his doubts, but was remanded to the House of the Good Shepherd. If the report is cerrest this action ignores religious liberty, and proves the old spirit of religious persecution is being revived. The case of this young woman demands the sympathy of every lover of soul liberty. If her convictions led her to ignore the superstitious creed of her parents, she was at perceiberty to unite with those whose religious convictions were in unison with her own. We boast of our social and religious liberty; but if such institutions are suffered to perpetuate principles that belong to the dark ages, and to stifle the convictions of those who have consciously forsaken the creed of Rome, the sooner we give upour hist precensions as lovers of right the better. We cannot but hope that this case will be reexamined. The decision is the judge involves a vital principle. If the decision is of the laws that guarantee liberty of consensed and freedom of religious worship to all.

New-York, July 17, 1868.